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HOUSE ORDERS AN INVESTIGATION. A SPECIAL SESSION WILL BE HELD

Charges Against Judges Sweat and Reese To Be Examined Into
by a Legislative Committee of Nine—Committee
Has Full Power To Take Evidence.

FIRST WEDNESDAY IN NEXT FEBRUARY IS THE TIME FIXED

At That Time the Report of the Special Committee Will Be Made,
and It Will Be Decided if the Result of the Investigation
Calls for an Impeachment—Lively Debate in House
Yesterday Over the Many Propositions of Set-
tlement That Were Made—The Reso-
lution Which Was Adopted.

The charges against Judge J. L. Sweat and Judge Seaborn Reese, preferred in the senate by Senator Yancy Carter, will be investigated by the house of representatives. A committee of nine members of that body has been appointed to investigate the charges and report at a session of the general assembly to be held in February next.

That action was taken at 11:30 o'clock last night, after many hours' discussion of the matter. The committee was given power to make a proper research into the matter and it was empowered to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses, require the production of papers and do such other things as are necessary in making such an investigation.

There was strong opposition to the plan adopted by the house and the resolution providing for the appointment of the committee and directing the investigation was adopted by a yeas and nays vote. The resolution was submitted to the house by a special committee of five members appointed to take under consideration the several plans of procedure which had been offered and to report as to the best means of getting at the object sought—that of making an investigation of the charges with as little expense and delay as possible.

The committee is to report its findings and all evidence in its possession to the house and that body is to then determine what further action it will take in the matter. If the report of the committee is favorable to the prosecution of the judges, the house may then prepare and file with the senate articles of impeachment against the judges. If that action should be taken, the governor would be requested to convene the general assembly in extraordinary session for the purpose of proceeding with such impeachment.

Assembly May Adjourn Tonight.
The house took the action stated in the expectation that the urgent business pending in both houses can be disposed of by 12 o'clock and that at that time a recess can be taken until the first Wednesday in February next, leaving two days of the present session on which the two houses could meet and hear the report of the special committee in the house. That calculation was based on the idea that the constitution limits each session of the general assembly to fifty days, and that counting time only forty-eight days will have been spent in actual legislative work, leaving two days to the credit of the session. It is asserted by eminent authority that the general assembly can take a recess for any number of days, but the fifty days' limit cannot be exceeded.

It is contemplated that the investigating committee can have its report ready before the reassembling date and that on that date the house can hear the report and consider the case fully. The evidence will be before the house and it can consider the recommendation of the committee and then decide if it is the desire of the house to further push the matter by preferring articles of impeachment against the accused judges in the senate. The law provides that the house may prefer such articles to be disposed of by the upper branch. It is calculated that all of this can be done in the two remaining days of the present session to be held in February. If such articles are preferred the governor will then be requested to convene an extra session of the general assembly so that the trial in the senate may be proceeded with.

If the plan goes through as contemplated the general assembly will adjourn tonight, but it is said by some senators that it will be impossible to do that. The general assembly will not yet have acted on the articles of impeachment and they must be disposed of before adjournment. Should these bills be undoesed of tonight adjournment will not be taken until tomorrow night, which would leave only one day in February in which the house may act on the report of the committee. The senate must first concur in the action taken by the house and further complications may arise in the matter this morning.

Many Plans Were Offered.
The charges were received in the house at noon yesterday and the matter was before the lower body until nearly midnight last night before a settlement was reached. Many members debated the matter and several sets of resolutions and amendments were offered looking to a settlement. The afternoon session was devoted to the consideration of the case and the discussion was resumed last night. Seeing that it would be almost impossible for the house itself to select and agree upon a plan, it

was decided last night to appoint a special committee to take under consideration all of the plans suggested, the committee to report as to the best method of settling the question.

The committee was appointed at 8 o'clock and it was fully two hours after that time before its report was submitted. The committee was composed of Messrs. Boynton, of Spalding; Meldrim, of Chatham; Thomas, of Clarke; Copeland, of Walker, and the speaker. Colonel Meldrim secured the floor and stated that after mature deliberation the committee had directed him to report a resolution covering the matter. He said the committee had given full consideration to the plans suggested and recommended that the one contained in the following resolution be adopted:

"Resolved that a committee of nine be appointed by the speaker of the house whose duty it shall be to investigate fully and report upon the charges that have been transmitted to this body reflecting upon Judges Seaborn Reese and J. L. Sweat. That said committee shall have power and authority to sit in vacation; to compel the production of papers and documents; to employ a stenographer and appoint a sergeant-at-arms; to hear and transmit to this body the evidence so taken; to report on the first Wednesday in February, 1897, to which day at 9 o'clock a. m. the general assembly shall take a recess, their findings under that evidence and the law applicable thereto, and to recommend such action as should be taken by the house."

"Resolved further, That if the house should determine to prefer articles of impeachment against such judges or either of them, then that his excellency, the governor, be requested to convene the general assembly in extra session for the purpose of proceeding with such impeachment."

Colonel Meldrim Explains Report.
Colonel Meldrim explained the resolutions and argued for their adoption. He spoke eloquently and earnestly, declaring that the accused judges are entitled to a speedy trial and exonerated if innocent and that the state is entitled to have them removed from office if guilty. He said the fair name of the state could not be stained by foul judges, and that the charges should be thoroughly sifted at once.

Mr. Thomas, of Clarke, spoke in favor of the report and the resolutions. He said Georgia's honor was at stake, and that she must clear herself of the charge that her judiciary is corrupt and unworthy. Mr. Blalock, of Fayette, and Mr. Whitaker, of Heard, took the lead in opposition to the plan proposed by the committee. They declared it to be an unnecessary burden to be placed upon the people. Mr. Edwards, of Haralson, sought to amend the resolution by making the day of meeting of the general assembly next October instead of next February, but his amendment was lost.

The resolutions were then adopted as a substitute for all of those which had been offered.

Committee Is Appointed.
Speaker Jenkins announced the following as the members of the special investigating committee: Mr. Thomas B. Felder, of Fulton, chairman; Mr. Peter W. Meldrim, of Chatham; Mr. J. L. Boynton, of Fulton; Mr. Jack Stilton, of Fulton; Mr. G. C. Thomas, of Clarke; Mr. W. V. Whipple, of Dooly; Mr. Jewett Hall, of Coweta; Mr. Chester Pearce, of Houston; Mr. W. M. Hawes, of Warren, populist.

Charges in the Senate Yesterday.
Senator Yancy Carter's charges came up again in the senate yesterday morning, when Senator Battle's resolution was taken up. This resolution was the special order for yesterday morning. Senator Battle moved its adoption. Senator Dunwoody, whose district is composed of counties in Judge Sweat's circuit, said that he thought the charges made by Senator Carter should have been more specific. He read a telegram from Judge Sweat, who denounced the article in The Looking Glass, which has figured so conspicuously in the sensation, as false and malicious. He stated that when the article was first published his friends advised him to pay no attention to the charges. In his telegram Judge Sweat said:

"Brunswick, Ga., December 16.—Hon. H. F. Dunwoody, Senate Chamber: On advice of friends at the time of publication of Looking Glass article, it was ignored and no action taken. Now that it has been presented by Populist Senator Carter, I denounce it as false and malicious and of advertisement of court here stand ready to show it was based on idle gossip, having no foundation in truth."
"J. L. SWEAT."

Resolutions Go to House.
Senator Dunwoody continued, saying that he had intended to offer substitute resolutions, but instead Judge Sweat demanded a prompt investigation of the charges, he would abandon his original purpose.

Senator B. F. Walker proposed an amendment to Senator Battle's resolution.

Continued on Fourth Page.

NOW FITZ MUST FIGHT CORBETT

Pompador Jim Has Signed a Contract
with Stuart.

BOB'S SIGNATURE IS WANTED

Texan Swings a Purse of \$15,000,
and It Is for a Fight.

PLACE OF BATTLE HAS NOT BEEN NAMED

Mill Will Be Brought Off March 17th
Next and There Will Be No
Interference.

New York, December 17.—James J. Corbett this afternoon, at Taylor's hotel, Jersey City, signed articles of agreement to fight Bob Fitzsimmons to a finish on March 17, 1897, for a purse of \$15,000, to be given by Dan Stuart.

The place of the battle is to be announced before February 17th. Stuart is to post a forfeit of \$5,000 in the hands of Richard K. Fox or Al Smith, and Corbett and Fitzsimmons must each post \$2,000 as a guarantee of good faith. George Siler, of Chicago, is named as referee.

Corbett signed the articles before he noticed that they reserved all privileges for Stuart and he became somewhat excited when he thought of the kinetoscope privileges. After some reflection he finally said: "I would not change the articles for \$100,000, but if I find out that Stuart gets any share of the privilege money I will kick for my share."

Corbett also said that he would like to have an additional clause inserted calling for a \$10,000 side bet, in order that he might put himself right before the public on Fitzsimmons's statements, but stated that as far as he himself was concerned he was ready to fight the Australian for a dime or for nothing. Although for obvious reasons no place was mentioned for the holding of the fight, it is not unlikely that the rendezvous will be in Mexico.

Corbett and Stuart signed the articles, with "Parson" Davies as witness. The business was to have been accomplished at the Police Gazette office, but when the party arrived there a couple of detectives were on the watch and it was decided to go to Jersey, as all hands rendered themselves liable to arrest for signing articles for a prize fight in this state.

Stuart stated to the representatives of the Southern Associated Press that he would wait until Fitzsimmons arrived in this city to get his signature to the articles. The Australian is due here in about ten days. The Texan said further that if Fitzsimmons objected to Box or Smith as stakeholders, he would let Bob name any three men he desired and from those Stuart would try to select a stakeholder. Undoubtedly Siler will be satisfactory to Fitzsimmons as referee and as far as can be learned both Stuart and Corbett are anxious to meet the Antipodean more than half way in order to get onto a fight.

Corbett seems perfectly satisfied that Stuart can bring off the contest and it appears as if the Texan promoter is equally confident; so that no apparent obstacles are in sight at present unless Fitzsimmons or his manager, Julian, finds blocks to put in the way. As matters now stand the question of supremacy as between Corbett and Fitzsimmons is in a fair way of settlement.

Fitzsimmons was not represented at the meeting.

SHARKEY GETS THE MONEY

JUDGE SANDERSON THROWS THE
INJUNCTION OUT OF COURT.

Sailor's Counsel Claimed There Was
No Difference Between a Glove
Contest and Prize Fight.

San Francisco, December 17.—Arguments were begun in the Fitzsimmons-Sharkey case this morning. General Barnes, counsel for the sailor, moved to dismiss the injunction on the ground that there was no distinction between a glove contest and a prize fight. Attorney Friedrich, for Fitzsimmons, asked the court not to consider outside matters, but to decide according to the allegations.

At the conclusion of the arguments Judge Sanderson said this was the first time the matter had been presented; the former proceedings were merely the taking of depositions, no distinction being made between a glove contest and a prize fight. He, therefore, dismissed the injunction and threw the case out of court. This is a victory for Sharkey.

The suit was brought to enjoin the payment to Sharkey of the check for the \$10,000 purse.

SHE TAKES ANOTHER NAME

MRS. J. COLEMAN DRAYTON WEDS
A BIG WHISKY MERCHANT.

Not More Than Thirty Persons Wit-
nessed the Marriage of Mrs. Wil-
liam Astor's Daughter.

London, December 17.—Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton, daughter of Mrs. William Astor, was married in St. Columba's church this afternoon to George Haig, member of the firm of Haig & Haig, whisky merchants, of London.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Donald McLeod, D.D., pastor of the church and one of the queen's chaplains in the national church of Scotland. Not more than thirty persons were present, about twenty of them being intimate friends of the contracting parties.

Mrs. Astor-Drayton-Haig has but recently emerged from the Borrow-Drayton scandal, an incident which did not extend the popularity of either of the principals nor the husband.

LITHOGRAPHERS GO TO WALL.

New York County Assigns with Heavy
Liabilities.

New York, December 17.—Liber & Mass, lithographers and printers of this city, assigned today. Liabilities \$80,000; nominal assets \$125,000; actual assets \$98,000.

MACEO IS LIVING? SPLITS A SKULL WITH BUCKSHOT

Reports That He Is Not Dead
Continue To Come In.

COLOR IS GIVEN TO DOUBT

It Is Believed That the Spanish In-
spire the Rumors.

STORY OF A MURDER WAS HURTFUL

Wildest Excitement Existed in Key
West When the Olivette's Pas-
sengers Brought the News
That Maceo May Yet
Be Alive.

Key West, Fla., December 17.—Passengers by the Olivette last night report that great uneasiness is felt in Havana on account of the uncertainty of Maceo's death.

It is reported on good authority that General Pratts, commander of Matanzas province, has notified Weyler by telegraph to cease all demonstrations on account of the death of Maceo, and that General Bernal, of that province, had an engagement Tuesday week with Maceo, who had 5,000 men with him. The Spaniards report a victory, as usual.

Passengers state that the report of Maceo's death is well understood in Havana and that it was made up by order of the home government to influence the congress of the United States.

There was the wildest kind of excitement on the docks last night when the facts became known. The cheers for Cuba libre shook the dock.

It is also said that there are private letters in the city to confirm the above, but it is impossible to get at them tonight.

The cruiser Raleigh returned last afternoon from her chase after the "Three Friends." It is reported that they did not see anything of her.

It is reported on good authority that a small boat landed at the port from the "Three Friends" about 4 o'clock.

DE LOME SAYS MACEO LIVES

SPANISH MINISTER GIVES TEL-
EGRAM FROM MADRID.

Quite a Change Has Come Over the
Diplomat Since News of Insur-
gent's Death First Came.

Washington, December 17.—(Special.)—The reports coming from Cuba that Maceo, the insurgent leader, is not dead, but is at the head of his army, are construed here by the friends of the Cubans to be the work of the Spaniards, who have become alarmed lest this government should take some decided stand favorable to Cuban independence, growing out of the alleged betrayal and murder of the insurgent leader.

The Spanish minister here, who on Tuesday last celebrated Maceo's death by a round of joyous feasts and diplomatic hilarity, exhibiting despatches from Madrid confirming the report that Maceo was in truth dead, is tonight seeking to make believe that the dispatch from Havana to-day saying that Maceo is really living is the truth.

De Lome, it would appear, is developing into one of the most conspicuous "romancers in history," so much so in fact that some people will not believe anything he says.

WENT AROUND THE TROCHA

SPANISH DESERTER CAPTURED
TELLS OF MACEO'S DEATH.

Queen Regent Wires Her Congratula-
tions to Weyler Upon the Result
of the Campaign.

Havana, December 17.—The bulletins issued by the government today regarding engagements of the troops are unimportant.

A correspondent at Guanajay reports that the forces under Major Lacosta have captured at Mosquito Beach a Spanish deserter who belonged to the Alfonso XIII battalion. The prisoner says that he was forced to join Maceo's forces in Pinar del Rio. He repeats the story that Maceo did not cross the trocha on land, but went by sea around the northern end of it. After landing in the province of Havana, Maceo met the forces of Lieutenant Vasquez, who was waiting at Mosquito Beach, between Mariel and Banes. The prisoner complains that he was ill-treated by the rebels. His story is considered suspicious and he will be tried by a court martial.

The queen regent has sent a dispatch to Captain General Weyler complimenting him upon the result of his campaign against the insurgents. The queen's advice from the province of Pinar del Rio are to the effect that several Spanish battalions have penetrated to the interior of the hills there in places that were con-

Continued on Second Page.

SPLITS A SKULL WITH BUCKSHOT

West Ethridge Assassinated Allen Coleman,
A Wealthy Alabamian.

SHOT MAKES A DEADLY WOUND

Young Man Wipes Out an Old Grudge
with Murder.

DEAD MAN WAS A WEALTHY PLANTER

Assassin Once Stood High but Was
Indicted for Arson and Is
Now a Fugitive.

Selma, Ala., December 17.—(Special.)—Allen Coleman, a wealthy planter and large land owner, was shot and instantly killed by West Ethridge, a young planter, while driving home from the city this evening.

The two men have been enemies for five years past. Coleman having accused Ethridge of burning his ginhouse. The matter has been in the courts.

Recently Coleman claimed to have discovered new and important evidence against Ethridge and said he intended to prosecute him.

Both men were in the city today and Ethridge left an hour after Coleman. Ethridge was drinking. In his buggy he carried a double-barreled shotgun. Both of the men were in buggies and each had a negro driver beside him.

Just before reaching Pineywood creek, Coleman's driver heard a vehicle behind him and pulled to one side to let it pass. It was Ethridge, and just as he reached a point opposite Coleman, he called out:

"The war is over!"

Leveling his gun as he spoke, Ethridge fired, the entire load of buckshot taking effect behind Coleman's ear.

Coleman sank back and fell from the buggy dead without a groan.

Ethridge disappeared in the direction of his home and has not since been seen. Coleman's body was brought to the city tonight and carried to the home of J. M. Baker, president of the Alabama Cotton Oil Company. He was an uncle of Mrs. Baker.

The wound was a horrible one. The brain oozed from a big hole in the back of the head, the left ear was torn entirely away, and the skull collapsed from the force of the shot.

The dead man was unarmed and the eyewitnesses say he never knew what killed him. He was a bachelor, fifty years of age and a large land owner. He was worth \$75,000.

Sheriff Lumpkin and a determined posse left the city tonight to capture Ethridge. He is known to be a desperate man and an unerring shot and trouble is expected.

Coleman's only surviving sister, Mrs. P. B. Sheppard, resides in Knoxville, Tenn.

J. J. THORNTON ASSASSINATED

MURDERED BECAUSE HE OP-
POSED LAWLESSNESS.

His Slayer Fired Through a Window
While the Newspaper Man Was
at Home.

New York, December 17.—A special dispatch to The Tribune from Birmingham, Ala., says that John J. Thornton, assistant editor of The Clay County Advance, published at Ashland, was assassinated at his home in that town Tuesday night. He was surrounded by his family, his mother being among the number.

It was just after supper and he took up his mandolin and was playing, when a load of buckshot came crashing through the window and penetrated the back of his head. Death was almost instantaneous. Thornton had only recently moved to the town and had no personal enemies, but his connection with The Advance was signalized by its initiation of a series of articles denouncing certain lawless gangs and it is thought his assassination was by order of one of these gangs, the murderer to be selected by lot. No arrests have been made.

MAGICIAN HERRMANN IS DEAD

GRAT PRESTIDIGITATEUR WAS
POWERLESS BEFORE DEATH.

Was Stricken with Heart Failure
While in His Private Car in
New York State.

Rochester, N. Y., December 17.—Professor Alexander Hermann, the magician, who appeared at the Lyceum theater last night, concluding an engagement of three performances, died this morning in his private car while on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh road on his way to Bradford, Pa., where he was to open an engagement this evening.

Professor Hermann was as well as usual when he left this city this morning at 7:30 o'clock. He had passed the night in his private car and was in bed when word was sent from it to the station master at Great Valley that he was ill and that the attendance of a physician was desired.

Before a physician could get to the car Hermann was dead. The car was taken on to Salamanca with the body. It is not yet known in this city what caused the magician's death. When he took leave of Manager Pierce, of the Lyceum, after the performance last night he was in apparently perfect health.

He was entertained at the Genesee Valley Club later and seemed to be all right when accompanied to his special car by several of his Rochester friends.

BOY WAS LOST ON DEER HUNT.

Charleston, S. C., December 17.—A special to The News and Courier says that a lad fourteen years old, lost on a deer hunt in Carver's bay swamps, in Georgetown county, was found yesterday. He has had nothing to eat for fifteen days except roots and berries and was reduced almost to a skeleton, but will recover.

PRESIDENT ETHAN ALLEN ISSUES A STRONG ADDRESS TO AMERICANS

Points Out the Precedent That Patriotism Has Put Out as an
Eternal Pattern for Believers in Human Liberty
To Follow in the Future.

SAYS WE ARE CHARGED WITH OVERLOOKING OUR INTERESTS

"In Grateful Recollection," Suggests the Address, "of Those Who
Crossed the Ocean to Help Our Fathers a Century Ago, Let
Us Do Now What Is Necessary to Encourage Those
Who Are Repeating the Story of Washington
and His Co-Patriots."—A Monster Mass
Meeting to Be Held in a Few Days.

New York, December 17.—Colonel Ethan Allen, president of the Cuban League of the United States, which was organized the other evening by a number of prominent New Yorkers at the Fifth avenue hotel, issued an address to the public today, in which he sets forth the principles and purposes of the organization. The address, after reviewing the struggle in Cuba from its inception to the present time, says:

"We are charged before the world with impotency in not protecting our own citizens against Spanish violence on Cuban soil, and in hushing our indignation at unnumbered cruelties in Cuba, while millions of American capital there invested are gradually disappearing, which would be saved by the immediate intervention of this government."

"Follow citizens, it is due to ourselves, as well as to Cuba, that this record should be reversed. This has not been our record hitherto, and we are persuaded will not remain so now when an appeal is made to the humanity as well as to the material interests of our people."

"We do not propose, nor is it necessary to violate our laws. But if the laws stand in the way, then change the laws. We, the people, are the source of power, and may dictate what the law shall be, and therefore cannot shield ourselves behind statutory phraseology from the odium of not fulfilling our natural obligations toward a people struggling to be free. Let us so speak that the executive of this nation and our representatives in congress shall recognize Cuban independence and all will be well. We are not required to raise battalions of men nor to furnish ships of war, but we are called upon to declare that the heart of this nation is with the oppressed Cubans, and then, with her independence acknowledged, her unarmed heroes may obtain from us as required, the equipments of war, as Spain has done heretofore, and thus we blaze the way for a final victory as surely to follow as in the end right triumphs over wrong."

There Is Need of Some Substantial Aid.

"While we willingly give our sympathy in words, we should remember that there are times when an empty hand carries no favor. Such a time is the present, when the Cuban people in need of every necessity of life and means of conducting exhaustive battles. They must, of course, be drained of resources, which our people should supply. Arms and ammunition, and more than these, food for hungry troops and people, with medicines for the sick and wounded, may be shipped to insurgent ports with full permission of our statutes, since, with no formal blockade against us, we may as freely traffic there as with the ports of continental Spain. To furnish these things, which may legally be done, money becomes literally the sinews of war. The league asks for subscriptions through the United States in aid of patriots, which may be sent to Hon. Darwish R. Jones, the treasurer, at 235 Broadway, New York city."

"The Cuban League of the United States is organized to give practical consolidation to the sentiment of American citizens and the moral support of the same in securing to Cuba, by all legal means, the inalienable right of self-government. It is proposed to so arouse public sympathy by mass meetings and through the press that recognition as an independent state shall be secured to the patriots."

The League Will Hold a Grand Mass Meeting.

"The league will hold a grand mass meeting in Cooper Union, in the city of New York, on Monday, December 22nd. It is desired that branch organizations be formed throughout the country and that meetings be held in other prominent cities of the nation. Friends who may read this address will assist if they organize at once, and report progress to the secretary, Francis Wayland Glen, No. 122 Nassau street, New York city. We earnestly request the co-operation of all men and women in this cause. In grateful recollection of those who crossed the ocean to help our fathers a century ago, let us do now what is necessary to encourage those who are repeating the story of Washington and his co-patriots."

"From the north and from the south, the east and the west, let one united voice proclaim independence for the patriots, and young Cuba, powerful because of this, shall scourge the assailant from her soil and take her place with us in the family of republics."

"New York, December 17, 1896."
"Executive committee: Paul Dana, John Jacob Astor, General Daniel Butterfield, Ervin Wardman, Frank B. Carpenter, Frederick D. Grant, John D. Kelley, John C. McGuire, R. C. Alexander, Constant A. Andrews, Walter S. Logan, Thomas E. Stewart."
"Francis Wayland Glen, secretary."

SYMPATHY FOR CUBA GROWS.

Thousands of Names Signed to Reso-
lutions of Independence.

New York, December 17.—The American friends of Cuba held a meeting tonight at Grocers' hall, which was filled. Francis May, president of the Cuban League, presided and hung a lithograph of General Maceo before his death, which excited great enthusiasm. The hall was decorated with Cuban and American flags.

Mr. Mayer announced that he had received more than a thousand communications within the past few days in regard to Cuban affairs. No less than 20,000 signatures, he said, had been secured to the petition circulated asking congress to act speedily in the Cuban matter. He also announced that twenty of those present had signified their willingness to enlist for service in Cuba, should a suitable opportunity occur. Nearly all of the thousand communications which he had received, he said, were from those offering their services to fight for Cuba. President Mayer received letters under date of December 15th from United States Senators Culham, Mills and Cameron. Senator Culham wrote:

"I have no doubt that all will be done that can consistently be done after an investigation of the facts touching the reported death of General Maceo, of the Cuban army. I have given expression to my convictions with reference to Cuba and the conduct of Spain as you have, perhaps, seen. The assassination of Maceo, if it turns out to be true, is only in line with the brutality of the Spanish government."

Senator Mills wrote: "Your letter of the 14th instant is at hand, in reply, I desire to say that I will call the matter to the attention of the committee on foreign relations."

Senator Cameron wrote: "I am in receipt of yours of yesterday and note its contents."

FOUND DEAD IN BED AT WINDER.

Winder, Ga., December 17.—(Special.)—J. J. Haynes was found dead in his bed here this morning. Death was due to heart failure.

SPANISH PRESS OUT OF SORTS.

Havana Papers Criticize Americans
and American Publications.

Havana, December 17.—The Diario de la Marina continues to publish protests against the stories printed in the United States regarding the manner in which Maceo met his death.

It maintains that the rebel leader was shot in open battle. A rebel colonel says, with an unconscious reflection on the Spanish character, that the stories of assassination reflect more to the discredit of Maceo in accepting the alleged invitation to parley than to diminishing the fame, honor and chivalry of the Spaniards.

In this sentence The Diario de la Marina shows unintentionally that, in its opinion, Maceo did not, in trusting to a Spanish flag of truce, show the intelligence expected of him.

La Lucha bitterly comments upon the news received from the United States and claims that the American sympathy for the rebels is due to a subsidized press.

It says that the government is responsible for not employing the press the same as the insurgents, adding that if it did so it would find the newspapers a powerful medium for the defense of the Spanish cause.

PASSENGER TRAIN HELD UP.

TWO MEN STOP A WESTBOUNT
TRAIN AND SECURE A BIG
SUM OF MONEY

Birmingham, Ala., December 17.—Two bold men held up a westbound Southern railway passenger train near Bryant station, twenty-five miles west of here tonight and succeeded in securing with a large amount of money. Details are meager. Deputies with dogs have gone to the scene.

TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD

Executive Committee of Confederate

Memorial Association Meets.

CHARTER HAS BEEN SECURED

Appeal Is Made for Money To Build a Memorial Institute Edifice.

WILL NOT BE LOCATED TILL FUNDS ARE RAISED

Address Is Issued to the Veterans and to the Public and Thanks Are Returned Mr. Rous.

Nashville, Tenn., December 18.—The following was issued today:

"Address of the executive committee of the Confederate Memorial Association.—To the Public: We, the undersigned executive committee of the Confederate Memorial Association, selected at the meeting of the board of trustees at Lookout Inn, Tennessee, September 3, 1896, deem it due to the Confederate veterans to state that we have secured a charter under the laws of Mississippi, have formulated the by-laws and have selected General John C. Underwood, of Kentucky, as superintendent and secretary and the Fourth National bank, of Nashville, Tenn., as treasurer, and are now organized for work.

"We therefore make an earnest appeal to Confederate veterans, other sympathizers and friends in every land, and to the noble women of our beloved southland for active aid and support in raising sufficient funds to erect a memorial institute edifice, which shall be on a scale and in an architectural style that will be a monument to and properly commemorate the memory of our noble dead and the heroic and valorous deeds of both the dead and the living Confederate soldiers.

"In order to correct errors and misapprehensions which have crept inadvertently into the minds of some of our people we make the following statements:

"1. That this movement is under the auspices of the United Confederate Veterans and will be so conducted.

"2. That our comrade, Charles B. Rous, is deserving of our thanks for inaugurating, by his generous contribution, this commendable movement; that we appreciate his great interest as evidenced by his proffered subscription of \$100,000 and by his liberal aid in furthering the work.

"3. That comrade Rous, notwithstanding his very magnificent donation, has no way intended with our work or sought in person, or through his representative, to dictate to the board of trustees or influence them in their actions. We appeal to all state division committees and would impress upon them the great importance of bringing the matter of contribution to the memorial fund before their respective divisions.

"4. The selection of a city for the location of the memorial institute is absolutely under the control of the board of trustees and will not be considered until sufficient funds are raised with which to erect suitable buildings. Then every applicant will be given a fair chance to secure its location and will be visited and the advantages and inducements of each will be considered most carefully before a decision is reached by the board of trustees.

"5. To the ladies who did everything for the southern cause during the sixties except to fight its battles and who encouraged Confederate soldiers by their smiles, their cheers, their patriotic patriotism, fortitude and self-sacrifices, we appeal for aid, with the assurance that every assistance will be rendered to them to accomplish any work they may undertake, which we further assure them shall be done under their own organizations in such manner and at such times as they shall prescribe in their respective states.

"6. The delay in this work is not the result of any lack of interest in preserving the history of the southern cause, but from a desire to formulate and circulate a proposition that will most certainly secure the desired results.

"7. The Confederate veterans stand pledged before the world that they will erect a memorial institute edifice that will be a credit to the cause for which they fought so gallantly and all should work together to accomplish it.

"8. Donations should be remitted in exchange (drafts, checks or money orders) and together with pertinent communications of every character, until general officers shall have been established, are requested to be mailed to General John C. Underwood, superintendent and secretary, at Covington, Ky. Yours very truly and earnestly,

"W. H. Jackson, of Tennessee, chairman; Robert White, of West Virginia; J. B. Briggs, of Kentucky; L. S. Ross, of Texas, executive committee Confederate Memorial Association.

"W. D. Chipley, of Florida, as president of board of trustees and ex-officio member of committee.

"John C. Underwood, superintendent and secretary Confederate Memorial Association.

ENGINEERS WERE DISMISSED.

Judge Calhoun Renders New Decision on Section 1293 of City Code.

J. W. McDaniel and J. L. Suttles, the two railroad engineers who were arrested Wednesday night for violating the section not allowing two trains on one crossing at the same time, were released by Judge Calhoun in the recorder's court, yesterday afternoon.

Both were engineers of freight trains. It was proved that one train was on the crossing as a result of an accident, and the cases were therefore dismissed on those grounds.

This section 1293, though, has never been definitely settled to the satisfaction of the railroad people. Judge Calhoun acknowledges the wording of the law is so unintelligible it is impossible to interpret the correct meaning. The railroad people are arrested and brought into police court when they claim they don't know when they are violating or obeying the law.

The section says no two trains shall be on one crossing at the same time, but except passenger trains "going out of and into the union depot." Judge Calhoun has construed this wording to mean all passenger trains have the right of way through the city regardless of number of trains standing on the crossings.

The judge states that this construction was the intention of the lawmakers, but it is not expressed in the ordinance. He takes "going into and out of the depot" to mean literally trains on Pryor street crossing alone, but says the object of the ordinance was to allow the trains to pass all crossings undelayed in order to prevent impairing the schedules.

This construction will no doubt hold good until the council passes another ordinance definitely stating its object. Therefore, any engineer running his passenger train through the city within the rate of speed required by law may pass all crossings, no matter how many trains are there, provided they are not moving. No two freight trains, though, are allowed on one crossing longer than five minutes. This point is being strictly enforced.

Continued from First Page.

ordering that the resolution be immediately transmitted to the house and calling on the house to act on it at once. Senator Battle reminded him that the senate could not dictate to the house what it should do.

Mr. Battle moved that all the papers in the case be transmitted to the house. Mr. Dunwoody wanted Judge Sweat's telegram to go along with them, but Senator Turner objected, on the ground that the telegram reflected on a member of the senate.

By a unanimous vote it was ordered that the papers be transmitted along with the Battle resolution. This done, the senate proceeded with routine work.

Taken Up in the House. When the papers came over from the senate at the morning session the house fixed 3 o'clock as the hour for considering them. Two hours were spent in the afternoon in reading the voluminous documents and in debating what should be done with them. There was a great deal of repetition of the documents as they came from the senate, every stage having been duly set down, and the charges against the judges were told over and over. First there was a paper giving the original language of Senator Carter, when he declared there were judges on the bench who were corrupt and worse than convicts whom they sent to the penitentiary and warning the senate not to call on him lest he should give the names.

Then there was the resolution calling on the senate for the names of the judges to whom he referred. The charges were repeated there. Then came Senator Carter's reply, reciting the charges made in his speech and the resolution. And thus it went, following every step which had been taken in the senate prior to the transmission of the Battle resolution to the house.

Investigation Proposed. Mr. Felder, of Fulton, offered a resolution as soon as the reading was over directing the speaker to appoint a committee of five to investigate the charges of the senator from the thirty-first and report to the governor in recess.

Then, on the report of this committee, the governor should, in his discretion, call the general assembly together in special session to proceed with impeachment proceedings if the evidence should warrant. Mr. Felder subsequently amended his resolution so that it read as follows:

"Whereas, The senator from the thirty-first district has made grave charges of misconduct against the judges of the supreme court of the state of Georgia, namely, Judges J. L. Sweat and Ambrose, respectively, and that this house has been officially informed by a member of the senate of the charges made; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of nine members of the house be appointed to investigate said charges, with the privilege of subpoena witnesses and to do all other things which may be necessary and proper to secure full and satisfactory investigation of said charges; be it further resolved, That said committee make its report to the governor and if he thought that their evidence warranted it, he should be empowered to call the general assembly together in extra session in order that impeachment proceedings could be begun.

Mr. Blalock, of Fayette, opposed this on the ground that a committee sitting in recess and a subsequent session of the assembly would entail on the state a heavy expense. He proposed as a substitute a resolution that a committee be appointed at this session, but that it should not begin its investigation until the first day of the next session, which would be in October, 1897.

Mr. Phinizy, of Richmond, proposed that the house should not begin its investigation until the charges were proved false or sustained.

Too Serious to Postpone. Mr. Felder argued that there should be no such delay as would result from the adoption of Mr. Blalock's resolution. This is too serious a matter to be kept pending for ten months with the accused judges under a cloud of suspicion. If they are guilty they should be impeached and their commissions revoked. On the other hand, if they have been done an injustice they should be as promptly vindicated. The committee should consist of men whose probity and standing in the state would give their finding weight.

"I am unalterably opposed to a farce, Mr. Speaker," exclaimed the gentleman from Fulton. "I would not have a committee that would start out with a bucket of whitewash and a brush, but a committee composed of members of this house who would go to the bottom of these charges and make a fair, impartial and honest report on the evidence."

Mr. Blalock, of Fayette, opposed the report of the committee and the resolutions offered by a gentleman from the investigation until the charges were proved false or sustained.

Mr. Whitaker, of Heard, opposed the report. He said it would cost the taxpayers too much to hold an extra session to investigate the charges before the next session.

The People Would Approve. Mr. Thomas, of Clarke, said the people of Georgia would approve the action of the members of the general assembly in purifying the judiciary at any cost. He said taxes amounted to nothing when the honesty of the state and its judiciary is in question. He said it would be unjust to allow the judges to stand under the cloud thrown around them by the charges.

Mr. Edwards, of Haralson, offered an amendment that the words "first Wednesday in February" be stricken out and the words "fourth Wednesday in October" inserted, which date will be the regular day for assembling the general assembly in 1897.

The amendment was lost. Mr. Boyd, of McDuff, asked if under the resolution charges against other judges could be investigated by the committee. The chair ruled that the investigation would be confined to the charges against only the two judges named.

How the Members Voted. The yeas and nays were then ordered on the adoption of the report of the committee that the legislature reassemble on the first Wednesday in February—resulting as follows:

The Yeas. Atwater, Armstrong, Bond, Burke, Burwell, Brinson, Burke, Boynton, of Calhoun, Boynton, of Spalding, Cole, Cook, DeLoach, Cook, of Oconee, Calvin, Cannon, Clendenen, Chapman, Curry, Davidson, Dickerson, Fogarty, Felder, Gorman, Harrington, Henderson, of DeKalb, Henderson, of Wilkes, Jordan, Johnson, of Baker, Knowles, Longley, Morgan, Melvin, Montfort, McDonald, McLaughlin, Nevin, Patton, Paulsen, Parker, Palmer, Reese, Roberts, Ross, Parker, Swift, Simpson, Stone, Smith, of Hancock, Taylor, Thompson, of Wilkes, Thomas, of Ware, Vincent, Wynn, Wright, Wilkes, Wortham, Wilcox, of Talbot—yeas 48.

The Nays. Adams, Arnold, Bush, Berry, Bartlett, Blalock, Collum, Copeland, Durham, Edge, Edwards, Eiland, Ford, Freeman, Griffin, Johnson, of Colquitt, Henderson, of Meigs, Johnson, of Appling, Moore, Madison, McCall, McKee, McCranie, McRidley, Salter, Oakes, Phinizy, Rawlings, Pierce, Underwood, Wren, Walden, Walker, Whitaker, Wilcox, of Wilkes—nays 47.

TAX BILL IN THE SENATE. Its Reading Ordered and a Number of Sections Adopted.

The tax act came up in the senate yesterday at 1 o'clock. Nearly all the morning session had been consumed in reading bills the first, second and third times, and in getting through local bills. Presently the attention of the senate to

whole union are upon us. Let the expense be what it may, we must keep our judiciary spotless. We must not let men who are guilty, if they are guilty, sit upon the bench for twelve months longer. And if they are innocent, we must say that the charges are base and groundless. It is unjust to leave these men, if innocent, under suspicion for a whole year.

"If we have been deceived, it is incumbent upon us to promptly correct our act."

Mr. Phinizy, of Richmond, said that the general assembly ought not to adjourn with these charges uninvestigated. The reputation of the state was at stake. He referred to The Looking Glass article as being anonymous, whereupon Mr. Felder remained on the bench and had offered to furnish witnesses to substantiate them.

Mr. Copeland, of Walker, said the house ought not to act hastily in the matter and that the charges could be investigated during the next session with the same results as if the committee should be allowed to sit during the recess, and at less expense. Mr. Calvin, of Richmond, was about to speak on the resolution when a motion to adjourn until 7:30 o'clock was made and carried.

At the Night Session. The house resumed consideration of the Carter charges against the judiciary at 7:45 o'clock last night.

Mr. Copeland, of Walker, offered a substitute to the resolutions and amendments pending, providing that a committee be appointed to consider the charges and to report to the house at 10 o'clock as to whether the charges should be further considered at this session.

Mr. Swift, of Elbert, offered a resolution on the line of the others, covering the matter.

Mr. Calvin, of Richmond, said the matter was too serious to be delayed. The question of expense should not be considered for one moment. For the first time in the history of Georgia charges had been preferred against the judiciary, and he thought the house should proceed at once to look into the matter. He said the state could not afford to let the charges hang over the judiciary, and he hoped action would be taken to bring the matter to a speedy hearing.

Mr. Boynton Suggests a Plan. Mr. Boynton, of Spalding, secured the floor and he reviewed the several resolutions before the house. He said he would make a suggestion which might be a means of solving the problem. His idea was that if the general assembly could finish up all of its business by 12 o'clock tonight there would yet remain two days of the session of fifty days allowed by law. It would be possible to adjourn for one week to take a recess for twenty or thirty days and in the meantime the investigating committee could look into the charges and report to the general assembly when it reassembled, and it could then be determined if the house desired to prefer articles of impeachment against the accused judges.

Mr. Boynton moved that a committee of five be appointed to consider all of the resolutions on the clerk's desk and report in thirty minutes which of the several plans it would be advisable to adopt.

The motion was offered in the shape of an amendment to Mr. Copeland's resolution and the latter was adopted. Acting Speaker Blalock, of Fulton, appointed Ex-Governor Boynton as chairman, consisting of the report of Walker, Mr. Meldrim of Chatham, Mr. Patton of Thomas, and Mr. Thomas of Clarke, as the committee.

Mr. Meldrim Makes a Report. At 10 o'clock the special committee returned to the house and announced that it was ready to make a report. Mr. Meldrim, of Chatham, submitted the report and the resolutions given above.

Mr. Meldrim said the idea of the committee was that if anything be done to the motion it should be done quickly. He said that in justice to the two judges and the state, some action should be taken looking to a speedy investigation of the charges.

Mr. Blalock, of Fayette, opposed the report of the committee and the resolutions offered by a gentleman from the investigation until the charges were proved false or sustained.

Mr. Whitaker, of Heard, opposed the report. He said it would cost the taxpayers too much to hold an extra session to investigate the charges before the next session.

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The tax act came up in the senate yesterday at 1 o'clock. Nearly all the morning session had been consumed in reading bills the first, second and third times, and in getting through local bills. Presently the attention of the senate to

the fact that only a few hours more of the session remained and that it was necessary to get to work on the tax and appropriation measures. The senate has no committee of the whole, so he proposed that the tax act be read and all paragraphs of which no objection was raised be passed without a vote. If objection should be raised to any particular section, and he presumed that some items would meet with objections, he moved that they be passed until this morning. The senate agreed to and with this understanding the senate took a recess until 7:30 o'clock last night. Upon the reassembling of the senate at night a number of bills and resolutions were read and adopted without argument or objection. Those which were objected to were passed until today.

Senate Notes. Mr. Calvin's anti-trust bill was read a second time and referred to the committee.

The railroad committee did not have a quorum yesterday afternoon. The Northern railroad bill has not yet been acted on.

Unanimous consent was granted to take up President Berner's bill amending the charter of Barnesville to provide for the payment of teachers, and it was passed.

A joint resolution was read and referred authorizing the secretary of the senate and the clerk of the house to prepare a statement showing the unfinished business at the end of the session and make a copy to every member of the assembly.

FAVOR POSTAL CLERKS' BILL. HOUSE ADOPTS RESOLUTION FAVORING CLASSIFICATION.

Bill To Abolish Three Days of Grace Defeated—Senate Bills Passed in the House.

The joint resolution of Mr. Hamby, of Rabun, to request Georgia's representatives and senators in congress to lend their support to the bill pending in congress providing for the classification of the clerks in the first and second class postoffices, was taken up at the night session of the house and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Calvin, of Richmond, explained the resolution, and said it was simple in its provisions. The bill in question is one which is supported by thousands of clerks in postoffices all over the country and it will greatly benefit the clerks should it pass. The classification will raise the salaries of the clerks and put them on a more satisfactory footing. The clerks in the Atlanta postoffice have been active in working for the passage of the resolution through the general assembly.

To Abolish Days of Grace. The bill by Mr. Johnson, of Hall, to abolish the "three days of grace" on all papers payable and received in the state was taken up. The bill was reported favorably by the committee on banks. Mr. Johnson said the banks wanted the bill passed. The house could pass the bill if it wanted to, just as the members desired. He said members could vote against the bill because the bankers wanted it if they saw fit. Mr. Johnson said the three days of grace cases caused confusion and that it was an unnecessary and useless custom. He said many states had abolished the custom and that there was no reason why Georgia should not do likewise.

Mr. West, of Lowndes, opposed the bill. Mr. Thompson, of Morgan, favored it. Mr. Swift, of Elbert, said as chairman of the committee on banks he had investigated the matter and found that all the bankers wanted the bill passed. He said the days of grace are of no benefit to any one and he hoped the bill would be passed.

The previous question was ordered on the question of agreeing to the report of the committee and on that question Mr. Johnson demanded the yeas and nays. The call was sustained. The report of the committee was read, and it was found that the bill had only been read in the house the second time yesterday it was laid on the table.

The senate bill by Mr. Thompson, of the fourteenth, to require all holders of wild land tax fee, issued prior to 1890 to bring suit for recovery of same within thirty-six months, was next taken up. Mr. Whipple, of DeKalb, explained the provisions of the bill. The bill was passed after discussion. Mr. Edwards, of Haralson, opposed the bill.

Mr. Blalock Makes Progress. Mr. Fogarty, of Richmond, sent to the clerk a copy of the following resolution: "Resolved, That the gentleman from Fayette, Mr. Blalock, be requested to rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again."

Mr. Blalock was in the gallery conversing with some lady friends and the reading of the resolution threw the house in an uproar for a moment. Mr. Blalock acknowledged the recognition gracefully, after it had been decided, stating that due progress had been made.

The joint resolution adopted by the senate confirming the agreement made between the city of Atlanta and Mr. W. A. Wimball, special attorney for the state in matters affecting the Western and Atlantic railroad, in settlement of the triangle lot question, was taken up. The resolution was adopted. The question of the city of Atlanta to the state the use of the property known as the triangle lot and the state cedes to the city the use of the property known as Wall street. Mr. Slaton, of Fulton, explained the purposes of the resolution.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, of Meriwether, Charles R. Crisp was extended the privileges of the floor of the house.

STYLE IS THE MAN. CHOOSE A COLLAR FOR YOUR STYLE. LOOK AT THE MARK.

INSIST ON THE MARK. GUARANTEE, AS ALWAYS.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY. Charles W. Crankshaw

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY. Ordinary's Office, December 9, 1896.—Notice is hereby given to all concerned that Elizabeth, late of said county, died intestate, and no person has applied for administration on the estate of said deceased in the county administrator, or some other fit and proper person, and the first Monday in January next, unless valid objection is made thereto.

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You strike the right thing if you take

LYON & CO'S PICK-LEAF EXTRA SMOKING TOBACCO

Made from the purest, ripest and sweetest leaf from the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 2-oz. pouch.

ALL FOR 10 CENTS. A Pleasant, Cool and Delightful Smoke. LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. C.

A BIG POCKETBOOK SALE.

Maier & Berkele have just received 250 new Pocketbooks and Card Cases and are offering them at very low prices. Nothing nicer for an Xmas Present. We have them mounted in silver from \$1.50 to \$2.00.

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Is the Artist's recompense. We are Past Masters In the Art of Dentistry. Our Work is Guaranteed.

Thousands are satisfied with it. YOU WILL BE, TOO.

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DELKINS Fine DIAMONDS

For your wife, daughter or sweetheart. Rings, pins, ear drops, mounted in the very LATEST STYLES... at prices to make them

A SAFE INVESTMENT... 60 Whitehall St.

With the Holidays Come Many Pleasures.

Entertainments, receptions and many social gatherings to which you will want to wear faultlessly laundered linen. Do not delay this important matter until the season is upon us. Send us your laundry work at once and have the beautiful and popular linen finish, the only real swell work.

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79-81 Edgewood Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

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STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY. Southern Loan and Banking Company vs. George W. Moore—Superior Court, No. 897, December Term, 1896, Petition for Foreclosure.

The above entitled suit, filed in the clerk's office of said court, on May 7, 1896, was brought to foreclose a certain mortgage given to the plaintiff by the defendant on the following described real estate, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, in land lot 32, of the fourteenth district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, being lot No. 147, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing on the east side of Piedmont avenue (formerly Calhoun street) at a point 58 feet north of Glimmer street, thence running north along the east side of Piedmont avenue 50 feet, and extending 60 feet easterly by uniform width with front, parallel with Glimmer street, 100 feet; being the same property conveyed to Hugh J. Inman by John S. Peck by deed recorded in Book "K," page 48, and indexed said Hugh J. Inman to George W. Moore.

Said mortgage is dated April 24, 1896, is recorded in mortgage book "L-2," page 22, of the land records of said county, and was given to secure the payment of certain promissory notes made by the defendant to the plaintiff, on which notes the defendant has defaulted.

The plaintiff prays judgment against the defendant for the aggregate amount of said notes remaining unpaid, together with interest, attorneys fees and costs, that interest, and practice of said court, and for other relief. A rule nisi was granted by the court, on which the plaintiff's petition, by the first day of the next term thereof to do, the equity of redemption in and to the above described mortgaged premises, and to the defendant thereafter barred and foreclosed.

To George W. Moore, the defendant in the above entitled suit, he is hereby commanded to be and appear at the spring term, 1897, of said court, on the first day thereof, to answer the said petition and show cause on said rule nisi in the above entitled suit.

Witness the Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, judge of said court, this 24th day of November, 1896. G. H. TANNER, Clerk Superior Court, Fulton County, Georgia.

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NOW

Is the time to order your Winter Suit. The prices are from \$15.00 up and every suit has been reduced just 1/3 of former price. We make them to order and guarantee perfect fit

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OPPOSE THE BILL

Anti-Trust Bill Meets with Strong
Opposition.

CITY MERCHANTS TAKE ACTION

Wholesale Grocers' Association Meets and
Decides To Fight the Measure.

SAY THE LEGISLATION IS UNJUST

Senate Committee Reported Favorably
Upon the Bill Yesterday After-
noon—Number of Whole-
sale Men Say the Bill
Should Not Pass.

The anti-trust bill, introduced by Mr. Cain of Richmond, which unanimously passed the house on last Tuesday, has run upon a mountain of strong opposition. Great pressure is being brought to bear upon the senate to postpone action on the measure until the wholesale men of the state can be heard upon the question.

The Atlanta branch of the Southern Wholesale Grocery Association took important action yesterday in regard to the bill and the wholesale men of the city are putting forth every effort, it is said, to prevent the bill from becoming a law.

Yesterday morning the association held a special meeting for the purpose of making a fight upon the bill, and it was decided that a conference should be held with the senate committee, where the bill is now being considered.

Yesterday afternoon a committee from the association employed Colonel W. C. Glenn to go with the committee before the senate committee and urge that the bill be postponed for a short time until the wholesale merchants of the state could have an opportunity to be heard from.

The senate committee gave the committee for the grocers' association a patient hearing. Mr. Joe Maddox, of the firm of J. J. & J. E. Maddox, stated that the bill had been suddenly sprung upon the Atlanta grocers, as well as the wholesale men throughout the state, and he asked that action be postponed on the question, as it would be of great damage to the wholesale merchants of the state should the measure become a law.

Colonel Glenn argued the question before the committee in the interest of the association, asking the members of the committee to give the merchants an opportunity to give their side of the matter before anything was done by the committee.

A number of prominent merchants were present before the senate committee and several addressed the committee on the subject. The session was very important, as the merchants state that the passage of the bill would be a most serious thing for them now.

What Colonel Glenn Says.
"I am surprised that the bill did not attract attention earlier," said Colonel Glenn last night. "It simply means that the wholesale merchants of the state must sit with hands tied while the trustees of the state and west operate as usual. The passage of the bill will not do what it was intended, as it will affect no others but Georgia merchants, and will let the merchants of other states operate as they please."

He said the merchants were greatly interested in the matter, as it would seriously affect them should it become a law.

Mr. Stewart Woodson, president of the chamber of commerce, was also present, representing the chamber of commerce. He urged that no action be taken looking toward a favorable report until the merchants of the state could be notified and could have an opportunity to give their reasons why they are opposed to the bill.

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Sec. 8. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

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TALK ABOUT PER DIEM

House Members Discuss Report of the
Special Adjournment Committee.

SOME WANTED 50 DAYS' PAY

The Session Will Have Lasted Only
Forty-Nine Days Tomorrow.

CALL FOR YEAS AND NAYS CHANGED VIEWS

Messrs. Fogarty and Johnson Held
Out for Per Diem for Sunday
but Were Voted Down.

The general assembly will adjourn for the session tomorrow night. Both houses have adopted a resolution to that effect, and adjournment will be taken when the business necessary to be transacted tomorrow has been disposed of.

The members of the general assembly will draw pay for only forty-nine days, although the state constitution provides for pay for fifty days for them and provides for the state about \$1,500. Some of the members were of the opinion that the state should pay them for fifty days' work, and in the house there was a lively debate on the subject.

The discussion came up on the report of the special joint committee appointed by the house and senate to ascertain as to when the assembly should adjourn. The report was signed by Senator Battle and Mr. Meldrum, of Chatham, reading as follows:

The committee is further of the opinion that as the general assembly will only have been in session for forty-nine days, the members of the general assembly should only draw per diem for forty-nine days.

The committee recommended that the general assembly adjourn on Saturday next, and further recommend that per diem shall only be drawn for forty-nine days by the members.

Wanted Pay for Fifty Days.
The report of the committee was adopted, but Mr. Fogarty, of Richmond, and Mr. Johnson, of Hall, moved a reconsideration of that action for the purpose of offering an amendment to the report, striking out "forty-nine" and inserting "fifty," allowing the members to draw for fifty days instead of forty-nine. A debate arose on that proposition, and as long as the sentiment of the house was taken by voice and division Messrs. Fogarty and Johnson were backed up by what seemed a majority of the house, but when the yeas and nays were taken on the amendment members feared the wrath of their constituents and gave up the clamor for the amount of one day's pay.

Mr. Meldrum, of Chatham, Mr. Hall, of Chatham, Mr. Boynton, of Spalding, Mr. Blacklock, of Fayette, and others spoke against the amendment. Mr. Meldrum said it was proposed to assert the majority's authority by voting down the amendment, and Mr. Hall, of Coweta, said that it was palpably plain that members could not, morally or legally, draw pay for fifty days when they had only served forty-nine days. This point was made prominent in the discussion, and when the vote was taken 36 members voted against the amendment, while ten voted for it.

Limit Had Already Expired.
Mr. Hogan, of Lincoln, made the point that under a strict construction of the constitution the fifty days limit fixed for the session had already expired. He said the 16th was the last day.

It was explained that the session continues after the 16th because four days were taken out of the voting days by the national election adjournment of three days and the one day adjournment in respect to the memory of Colonel R. U. Hartsom.

Mr. Johnson and Mr. Fogarty maintained that the members are entitled to fifty days' pay, and they said next Sunday should be included in the session, making the full fifty days. They said the members had lost a great deal of time, and that they should receive pay for fifty days, although the assembly will have been in actual session but forty-nine days.

Mr. Johnson Changes Front.
The matter was discussed at length, and the amendment was finally voted down as stated. Mr. Johnson voted against the amendment when this name was called, explaining that he believed members were entitled to fifty days' pay, but yielding to the opinions of those who thought differently, he would vote against the amendment. No other member voted for the amendment after that.

For the Next Thirty Days
We offer our patrons and the public our entire stock of

OFFICIAL SOUVENIR SPOONS
At 33 1/3 Per Cent Discount.

Giving those who have not purchased an opportunity to secure a lasting and handsome remembrance of the south's greatest exposition.

MAIER & BERKELE
JEWELERS,
31 Whitehall Street.

Prompt attention to mail orders.

There's not the shadow of a doubt as to the
SUPERB QUALITY OF OUR SHIRTS.

At other places they look.
At our place they buy.

JOHN M. MOORE,
30 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

J. P. STEVENS & BRO.,

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An Elegant Present

Stationery With Monogram!

Our engraver is an expert in de-
signing and executing monograms.

This kind of Stationery is the
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Our productions are unsurpassed.
Exquisite effects in silver,
gold and delicate tints.

Orders Given Now
Finished Before Christmas.

Come In Today.

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THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
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New Sanitarium corner Jackson and Pine Sts.

..EISEMAN BROS..

Our regular and original prices are always from
20 to 33 per cent under round-town competition.

There's no getting away from the fact that we are
manufacturers, and in a position to undersell dealers
who have to pay a profit to the makers. THAT
PROFIT WE ALWAYS SAVE YOU.

We Now Offer an Additional Discount
of 25 Per Cent on Men's and
Boys' Suits, Overcoats
and Underwear.

Men's Suits—25 Per Cent Off.

Men's \$10.00 Suits are now.....\$ 7.50
Men's \$12.00 Suits are now.....\$ 9.00
Men's \$15.00 Suits are now.....\$11.50
Men's \$18.00 Suits are now.....\$13.50
Men's \$20.00 Suits are now.....\$15.00
Men's \$22.50 Suits are now.....\$16.88

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Men's \$22.50 Overcoats are now.....\$16.88

Boys' Clothes—25 Per Cent Off.

Boys' \$3.00 Suits and Overcoats are now.....\$ 2.25
Boys' \$4.00 Suits and Overcoats are now.....\$ 3.00
Boys' \$5.00 Suits and Overcoats are now.....\$ 3.75
Boys' \$6.00 Suits and Overcoats are now.....\$ 4.50

10
COTTON ADVANCED
Looked More Hopeful at the Close Than
for Some Time Past.

CLOSING TONE WAS FIRM
Financial Circles of the Opinion That
\$3,000,000 Gold Will Be Ex-
ported Next Week.

The following were the quotations for
spot cotton yesterday at the places
named:
Atlanta—Quiet; middling 6 1/2.
Liverpool—In buyers' favor; middling 4d.
New York—Quiet; middling 7 1/2.
Memphis—Quiet; middling 6 1/2.
Savannah—Quiet and steady; middling
5 1/2.
Galveston—Steady; middling 6 1/2.
Norfolk—Steady; middling 6 1/2.
Mobile—Steady; middling 6 1/2.
Augusta—Steady; middling 6 1/2.
Charleston—Steady; middling 6 1/2.
Houston—Steady; middling 6 1/2.

The following is the statement of the receipts, ship-
ment and stock in Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS	SHIPMENTS	STOCKS
Monday	1284	750	100
Tuesday	1196	750	100
Wednesday	1019	854	125
Thursday	807	1146	100
Friday	790	569	112
Total	5102	3879	585

Paine-Murphy Co.'s Cotton Letter.
Atlanta, December 17.—The Liverpool
news today was better than had been ex-
pected and, together with the fact that
the active months in sympathy with a
reaction in Liverpool due to a small fail-
ure in that market, but subsequently prices
rallied and advanced again closing firm at
a net advance of 10 to 14 points; sales
16,500 bales. New Orleans was a good
buyer in New York and the cheapness of
prices attracted some outside buying or-
ders. Notwithstanding the heavy receipts
of late the visible supply remains about the
same as last year at this time, showing
that cotton is being rapidly absorbed.
Many contend that the cheapness of the
prices discounts everything of a bullish
nature in the situation. New Orleans ad-
vanced 14 points. The Bombay receipts
for the week were 40,000 bales, against
year; shipments to the continent 12,000,
against 9,000 last year. Port receipts were
5,500, against 3,535 last week, 2,508 last
year and 46,008. Exports were 42,455. Augus-
ta received 2,165, against 1,587 and 1,058;
Memphis 3,251, against 2,708 and 2,685;
Houston 7,642, against 9,345 and 6,293. Mem-
phis shipped 6,380, St. Louis 3,170 and mem-
ber 10,108. New Orleans expects tomorrow
15,500 to 15,500, against 9,335 last week and
10,500 last year; Houston 11,500 to 12,500,
against 5,774 last week and 7,003 last year.
Spot cotton in New York was unchanged;
for selective sales, middling uplands 7 1/2,
against 7 1/2 last week and 7 1/2 last year.
Mobile and Savannah 6 1/2, against 6 1/2
last year. New Orleans sold 5,000, Nor-
folk 70, Mobile 700, Savannah 60, Augusta
48, St. Louis 100 bales. We had rather
buy than sell.

The following is the range of cotton futures in New
York yesterday:

	Open	High	Low	Close
December	6 7/8	6 7/8	6 7/8	6 7/8
January	6 7/8	6 7/8	6 7/8	6 7/8
February	6 7/8	6 7/8	6 7/8	6 7/8
March	6 7/8	6 7/8	6 7/8	6 7/8
April	6 7/8	6 7/8	6 7/8	6 7/8
May	6 7/8	6 7/8	6 7/8	6 7/8
June	6 7/8	6 7/8	6 7/8	6 7/8
July	6 7/8	6 7/8	6 7/8	6 7/8
August	6 7/8	6 7/8	6 7/8	6 7/8
September	6 7/8	6 7/8	6 7/8	6 7/8
October	6 7/8	6 7/8	6 7/8	6 7/8

The following table shows the consolidated net re-
ceipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	STOCKS
Monday	4978	3270	100
Tuesday	6840	4269	100
Wednesday	7180	4215	100
Thursday	4828	2899	100
Friday	3860	4285	100
Total	27004	17400	500

The following were the closing bid quotations for
cotton futures in New Orleans yesterday:

	Open	High	Low	Close
January	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
February	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
March	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
April	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
May	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
June	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
July	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
August	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
September	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
October	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.
New York, December 17.—The continued
demand for continental spinners in Liv-
erpool accounts for the strength that
market in the face of the heavy move-
ment of the crop at the ports and interior
towns this week. Locally our market ap-
pears to have become short on the decline
of the past two months and to have to an
extent, discounted the advance factors
which have caused the declines. A sus-
tained advance will be possible only when
the movement corroborates the smaller
crop estimates received from the south.
Receipts at Bombay of 6,000 bales, against
64,000 bales last year, show the effect of
the drought in India. The most encourag-
ing feature in the movement is the small
gain in stocks at the interior towns. It is
now doubtful if they show an increase for

THE STOCK MARKET.
About \$3,000,000 To Be Shipped to
Germany Next Week.

New York, December 17.—A firm tone
characterized operations at the stock ex-
change today. The opening was strong
owing to a higher market for American se-
curities in London and moderate purchases
of St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville and
low-priced issues for foreign account. The
gain at this time was equal to 1/4 of 1 per
cent. Rubber common scoring the greatest
advance. Shortly after midday, however, the
Gold stocks were subjected to a severe
raid, and under free offerings for pro-
fessional account, declined 1/4 of 1 per cent.
Manhattan fell from 8 1/2 to 9, one broker
alone selling 3,000 shares. A turn for the
better occurred around 1 o'clock, when it
was announced from Washington that
the Senate committee on foreign af-
fairs tomorrow to argue against con-
gressional action on Cuban matters at
this time. The adjournment of the Senate
until Monday was also favorably received
by those operating for higher prices for
stocks. Following this development the
whole market moved up under purchases
for the long term, and the closing ad-
vance in prices was equal to 1/4 of 1 per cent
and was well distributed. Tobacco led the
upward movement and rose to 7 1/2 on talk
of the retirement of the crop and the
Gold stocks were again strong, but early
and was in demand on the report that the
directors will declare a dividend later in
the month. Chicago Gas, St. Paul, Reading
and Louisville and Nashville were among
the most conspicuous in the advance. The
fact that the St. Paul earnings for the
second week of December made a better
showing than generally expected, the de-
crease being only \$4,000, had a good effect
on the Grangers generally. The chief
topic of the day, however, was the pos-
sibility of gold exports to Germany next
week. The open opinion in financial circles
is that about \$3,000,000 in gold will be
forwarded to Germany next week if pre-
sented conditions continue to prevail. Money
abroad is steadily hardening, discounts in
the open market in London today having
advanced to 3 1/2 per cent, while rates here
are merely nominal. Again, the ex-
change is gradually strengthening, and
interest and dividend payments due to
Europe next month foot up a very heavy
total. Authorities agree that with the cur-
rent rates of the Imperial bank of
Germany, by allowing a slight premium
and paying interest on the commission
while in transit, gold could undoubtedly be
sent to Germany at a profit. Speculation
along this line is steadily increasing, and
the open market in London today having
advanced to 3 1/2 per cent, tobacco made
an exceptional gain of 1/4 of 1 per cent.
The bond market was strong today. The
Treasury bonds were 103 1/2, 104 1/2, 105 1/2,
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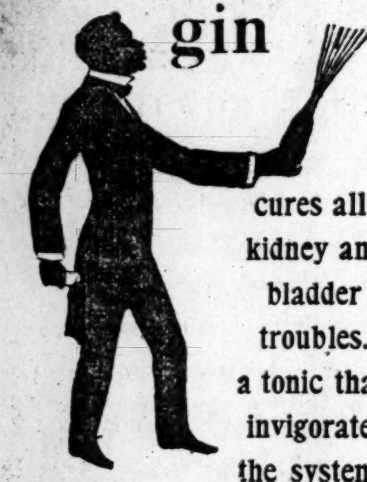
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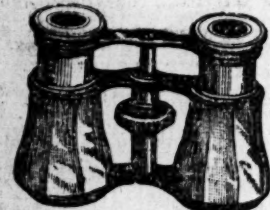
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Sulphur-lamp, page, 1st col.

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City Ticket Agent,
Traveling Passenger Agent, No. 12 Kimball
House.
JOHN A. GEE,
General Passenger Agent, Equitable Build-
ing, Atlanta, Ga.

Receivers of the Merchants' Bank.
Atlanta, Ga., December 14, 1908.—To the
Creditors of the Merchants' Bank: In ac-
cordance with an order made this day by
the honor J. H. Lumpkin, Judge of the
superior court of Fulton County, Georgia,
all creditors of the Merchants' bank whose
claims have been or may be approved and
allowed, will be paid cash and will be given
certificates as follows:

A cash payment December 15, 1908, of 30
per cent.
Receivers' certificates, payable May 1,
1909, for 10 per cent.
Receivers' certificates, payable August 1,
1909, for 10 per cent.
Receivers' certificates, payable November
1, 1909, for 10 per cent.
Receivers' certificates, payable February
1, 1910, for 10 per cent.
Receivers' certificates payable May 1,
1910, for 10 per cent.
All approved claims to bear interest at
the rate of 4 per cent per annum from Oc-
tober 15, 1908.

J. G. OGLESBY,
GEORGE W. WINSHIP,
GEORGE W. SCOTT,
Receivers.

TRY FOR LOWERRATE

**Fertilizer Manufacturers Appear Before
Railroad Commission.**

MR. PURSE MAKES STATEMENT
Mr. Comer of Savannah, Mr. Green
and Mr. Adair of Atlanta and
Others Make Arguments.

The Georgia railroad commission had un-
der consideration yesterday morning the
question of reducing the rate on fertiliz-
ers 25 per cent in the state. The matter was
discussed by prominent railroad men and
prominent fertilizer manufacturers. The
hearing occupied all the morning and it
was not until well in the afternoon that
the commissioners were given a chance to
consider the question.

The fight for the reduction in the rate
was led by Mr. D. G. Purse, of the Savan-
nah bureau of transportation. He present-
ed to the commission a long written argu-
ment and statement of why the reduction
asked for should be made.

In the paper he went to show that a
reduction of the local rate would be in a
manner a protection to the fertilizers whose
factories are located in Georgia.

He led the fight all during the hearing
and made many strong arguments for his
side of the question. He represented all
the fertilizer companies and spoke for them
all. He gave many reasons why the rate
should be reduced and showed where it
would benefit the planter as much as any
one else.

After the completion of Mr. Purse's ar-
gument, Mr. Joseph M. Brown, of the West-
ern and Atlantic road, spoke against the
reduction of the rate. His talk was short,
since he had come there with no inten-
tion of taking part in the proceedings. It was
an impromptu thing, he said, for the rate
to be reduced. It was already low enough.

However low the local rate might be made,
the out-of-state factories would take advantage
of it and make competition with the fer-
tilizer men even stronger than it is now.

Mr. John M. Green, one of the most promi-
nent fertilizer manufacturers in this city,
made a few remarks. The cost of the fer-
tilizer, he said, is now 30 per cent cheaper
than it was when the factories were first
erected. The railroad rate, however, was
the same.

"Would the consumer get the benefit of
this reduction you want?" asked Chairman
Trammell, "and does the buyer get the
benefit of any change in the rate?"

"The consumer and buyer are both ben-
efited," said Mr. Green. "Their benefit is
as great as that of any one else."

Mr. H. M. Comer, president of the Cen-
tral railroad, and who has interests in the
manufacturing of fertilizers in this state,
was the next one to speak for the main-
tenance of the present rate.

"I haven't heard a single argument," said
Mr. Comer, "to the effect that the rates on
fertilizers are too high in themselves or
that they are too high relatively." It
was on this line that Mr. Comer argued.

He showed where the rate on the fertilizers
was not too high in itself, or too high as
compared with the local rate in other
states. He showed that the average con-
sumption of fertilizers is 300 pounds to the
acre, and at the rate the reduction was
asked for the farmer would save only about
3 cents on every acre.

The rates in this state, he said, are lower
than in any other cotton raising
state in the union, which goes to show that
the rates are not too high in themselves.
There was no earthly reason, he said, for
a reduction in the rate.

He stated that when the fertilizers were
selling at a higher price the cars which
hailed them went to the ports loaded with
cotton and returned loaded with fertilizers.
Now they go to the ports empty and return
loaded with fertilizers, making it cost
the railroads a great amount more for
transportation.

Colonel Trammell told Mr. Comer that he
must take into consideration the fact that
the amount of fertilizer now used as com-
pared to then is vastly more. He asked if
this didn't justify the haul.

"It may justify the haul," said Mr. Co-
mer, "but it doesn't justify the reduction of
the rate asked for. I deny the proposition
that it is any business of this commission
to foster home industries. I don't think
they should tax the railroads by lowering
the rate to help any enterprise."

He stated that a reduction of the local
rate would not change the relative rate at
all. The reduction would in no way benefit
a single enterprise. It would hurt the road-
way, he said, without helping any one except
the planters to the extent of 3 cents per
acre.

Mr. Adair denied the proposition that a
reduction of the rate would not help the
manufacturers. It would help them in-
crease their trade, he said, and would do no
little toward helping the farmer.

Mr. James Menzies, assistant general
freight agent of the Plant system, argued
that the reduction of 25 per cent asked for
would reduce the Savannah rate 60 cents,
while it would only reduce the Atlanta rate
25 cents. What was there, he said, to pre-
vent the Charleston people from taking ad-
vantage of the Savannah rate and selling
more fertilizer in Georgia than the local
factories?

He made a strong argument on this point
and tried to show that the Savannah rate
would necessarily be taken by the Charle-
ston people, in which case the reduction
would do more harm than good to the fer-
tilizer men in Georgia.

Mr. Menzies' argument was answered by
Mr. Purse and the others present favoring
the reduction, and the hearing was closed.

The commission is now considering the mat-
ter and it is one of the most important
matters that have been before it for a long
while. The railroad men are fighting the
reduction and the fertilizer manufacturers
are fighting hard for it. The outcome is
watched with interest by people throughout
the state.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
New and Secondhand,
And all kinds of school supplies. A useful
present presented with each purchase, at
JOHN M. MILLER'S,
29 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

Important Change of Schedule.
Central of Georgia railway announces
important changes of schedule effective
December 15th, as follows: Train No. 12
for Macon and Albany will leave Atlanta
4:30 p. m. instead of 4:10 p. m., as hereto-
fore, arrive at Macon 7:20 p. m. Train No.
13 for Savannah and Macon will arrive
at Savannah 1:30 p. m. instead of 8:55 p. m., as hereto-
fore. No change in other trains. Ticket
office 15 Wall street, Kimball house.
Dec 15-16

Christmas Holiday Rates.
The Central of Georgia railway will sell
Christmas holiday excursion tickets to all
points within a radius of 300 miles at rate
of 4 cents per mile one way for the round
trip. Tickets will be sold December 22,
23d, 24th, 25th, also December 30th and
31st, 1908. Tickets will be sold to students
upon presentation of certificates signed by
the superintendent, principal or pres-
ident of the schools.
On December 5th to 25th, 1908, inclu-
sive, limited for return to Atlanta, Jan. 4, 1909.
Ticket office 15 Wall street and Union depot.
Dec 11-10r

Foot's Trunk Factory.
You will be greatly pleased and save
money by buying from Foot's Trunk Fac-
tory. Trunks and everything at reduced
prices. 11 E. Alabama street. Phone 230.

LINES REACHING OUT

**New Railroad Line to Americus Will Be
Completed Today.**

MONTGOMERY LINE BUILDING

**Atlanta Will Soon Be in Communi-
cation with All the Towns of
Alabama.**

In a few months a man can sit in his office
right here in Atlanta, pull down the lever
to his telephone, call up Montgomery, Ala.,
and ask "central" for a certain number
in Opelika.

With the wonderful system which the
Bell Telephone Company is developing a
young man can remain at his post of duty
in Atlanta and converse with his fiancée
some five hundred miles away in Alabama
with great economy of both time and
money.

Two circuits will soon be completed be-
tween Atlanta and Macon. The foreman and
hands are now about two miles from Ma-
con and will finish their work within a few
weeks.

There will be six copper wires from At-
lanta to Griffin; two from Griffin to Co-
lumbus and four from Griffin to Ma-
con.

The second gang of workmen between
Macon and Americus arrived at Americus
yesterday, and the line would be open for
use today but for the fact that a squad
of county convicts between Macon and
Americus dug up about fifty of the tele-
phone poles in widening a county road.
When this line is completed Albany can
also be reached by telephone.

Hands are at work between Opelika and
Montgomery and will have a line up in
about forty days. This means a great deal,
for as soon as this connection is made
Atlanta will be in close communication
with practically all points in Alabama.

In Montgomery the Bell Telephone Com-
pany has a system of long distance tele-
phones about as extensive as they have
here in Atlanta. Montgomery is connected
with all towns in Alabama, just as At-
lanta is in Georgia, and when the line be-
tween Opelika and Montgomery is ready
for use nearly the whole of Georgia can
speak with the whole of Alabama.

Poles and material are being distributed
between Augusta and Madison, and a
double force of hands are now at work
putting up a line which will probably be
open by Christmas or soon after.

Lines will also be run from Augusta to
Charleston and on to Savannah at an early
date.

Other lines are under consideration, and
it is safe to say that if this wonderful
intricate system of quick communication is
extended and developed people in Atlanta
will be calling up their neighbors in Char-
lotte and asking what time it is.

DEATH OF AN INFANT.
Was the Last Child of Mr. and Mrs.
C. B. Griggs.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. C. B.
Griggs died yesterday morning at the re-
sidence of their son-in-law, Mr. L. M. Har-
rison, 13 Warren place. This is the last of
their two children, the other one having
died during the first part of November.
The children were twins and until a few
months ago both of them were healthy.

The loss of them was a sad blow to the
parents. The funeral services will be held
at the residence of Mr. Harrison this morn-
ing at 10 o'clock and the interment will be
at Westview cemetery.

FUNERAL OF MRS. CONNALLY.
Will Take Place This Morning from
the Residence of Dr. E. L. Connally.

The funeral of Mrs. Temperance Connally,
who died Wednesday evening, after a long
illness, will take place this morning at 10:30
o'clock, from the residence of her son, Dr.
E. L. Connally, 33 Ashby street. The fun-
eral services will be conducted by Rev.
Henry McDonald and the grandsons of Mrs.
Connally will act as the pallbearers.

Mrs. Connally had been in bad health for
a long time and her death was no surprise
to those who knew of her illness. The in-
terment will take place at the family bury-
ing ground, near East Point.

Will positively cure sick headache and
prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver
Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One
pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill.
Small dose. Small price.

FOR HILL AND BEREKFOR.
The Senate Asks the Governor To
Pardon the Two Convicts.

The senate joins in the petition for the
pardon of Harry Hill and Lord Berekford.
The sub-committee which visited the camp
at Cramer, where these two prisoners are
serving their sentences, reported to the
whole committee that both of them ought
to be pardoned.

Senator Cook, of Lee, chairman of the
penitentiary committee, got a suspension
of the rule yesterday morning and offered
a resolution recommending the pardon of
Hill and Berekford. There was no ob-
jection and the resolution went through
by unanimous vote. The committee men
who went to Cramer said that, in their opinion,
both men had been sincerely reformed.
Neither was considered to be in a critical
state of health, but their punishment was
to be telling on both of them.

Disease attacks the weak and debilitated.
Keep yourself healthy and strong by taking
Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Cheap Apples.
Northern Greenings, \$1.50 per barrel.
Fancy Baldwin, \$1.75 per barrel.
Fancy Spies, \$1.75 per barrel.
Bunch Raisins in 20 lb boxes at \$1.75 per
box.

Loose Raisins at 5 cents per lb or in 50 lb
boxes at \$2.
California Oranges at \$2.65 per box.
Florida Oranges \$4 per box.
Florida Oranges, 240 in box, at \$4.25 per
box, very good.
Lemons 5 cents per dozen. Full Cream
Cheese 10 cents per pound.
Bananas by the bunch very cheap for
Christmas.

For sale at the Dixie Grocery Store, 173
and 175 Walker street, corner of Peters.
S. SCHWAM, Proprietor.
All orders must be accompanied by cash
or check and checks not payable here will
charge 10 cents extra for exchange.

The King of Pills is Beecham's-BEECH-
AM'S.

Going West?
For first-class emigrant and excursion
rates write Fred D. Burdick, district passen-
ger agent Louisville and Nashville rail-
road, 26 1/2 Wall street, Atlanta.

Gold Glasses For Christmas.
Kellam & Moore carry them in great
variety, and will allow you to select your
gift at any time, with the understanding
that you can exchange after gift is pre-
sented if the lenses do not fit the eyes
of wearer. Their retail sales-room at 40
Marietta street, Atlanta.

STUART'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS
Cure dyspepsia and every form of stomach
trouble except cancer of the stomach. Sold
by druggists at 50 cents. Full size package,
occasionally 75

The Dissolution Sale.

Trust the people to know the
difference between genuineness
and pretense. They read ad-
vertisements and sift them im-
partially. Our announcements
strengthen old and create new
patrons. Conditions are stated
with exactness. No subterfuge
or tricks. We are now selling
Clothing at wholesale prices.
That's word enough for you to
remember us when the
time comes to buy. Don't let
that time come too late.



Eds-Neel Co

Action!

Inspiration!!

Aspiration!!

Thinking, planning, working; ceaselessly, courageously
climbing; with "EXCELSIOR" as a motto and an
ardent, earnest, imperial ambition to reflect its fervid
radiance throughout our establishment. More and more
is our printing business in its broad liberal reach of
plan and execution becoming popular in this commu-
nity. That is an incentive for fresh efforts. . . .

The Foote & Davies Company,
14 East Mitchell Street.

Hunter Baltimore Rye.

10 Years Old.
Warranted a Pure Tonic Stimulant Recommended by
Physicians, and Known as the

Choicest Whiskey

For club, family and medicinal use. The purest type of
the American gentleman's drink, and stands pre-eminently
above all other American Whiskeys.

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Local Agents,
KIMBERLY & MEADOW, Room 533, Equitable Bldg.

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Oysters, Fish, Game and Celery.

Everything the Best and Freshest. No. 7 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga. Tel. 1032

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BAGS, CASES AND TRUNKS

OUR OWN MAKE.

DIRECT TO CONSUMER.

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GET YOUR . . .

BLANK BOOKS, LEDGERS,
Journals, Cash Books,
Binding,
ELECTROTYPING
Etc., Etc., of
The Franklin Printing and Publishing Company,
GEO. W. HARRIS, Manager, (State Printer.) ATLANTA, GA.
Send them before placing your orders.

CHRISTMAS
SELLING

SUITS,
OVERCOATS,
HATS,
SHIRTS,
UNDERWEAR,
NECKWEAR,
GLOVES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUSPENDERS,
BATH ROBES,

Everything for Men and Boys. Price Low—Very Low.

HIRSCH BROS.

Everybody's Clothiers, 44 Whitehall.

It Is the
Very Thing for
Your
Stomach.

Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy relieves
Indigestion within five minutes, while a
few doses will cure the worst form of
Dyspepsia. For sale everywhere.

C. O. TYNER,

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST,

Atlanta, Ga.

Winter Footwear.

Special Sale This Week.

Men's \$6 Calf, Lined, Cork Sole
Shoes, Men's \$6 heavy enamel
Shoes reduced to \$4.98. Com-
plete stock of Ladies' Winter
Shoes and Slippers.

M'KELDIN & CARLTON

23 Whitehall Street.

W. A. HEMPHILL, Pres.; CHARLES RUNNETTE, Vice-Pres.; E. S. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

The Atlanta Trust and Banking Company

CAPITAL \$150,000.

Does a general banking business. Pays interest on time deposits.
Prompt attention given to collections.
Stockholders' Liabilities same as National Bank.

CORNER BROAD AND ALABAMA STREETS, ATLANTA, GA.

R. F. MADDOX, J. W. RUCKER, Vice Presidents. T. J. PEEPLER, G. A. NICHOLS,
President. W. L. FEELE, Cashier.

MADDOX-RUCKER BANKING CO.

Capital and Surplus \$200,000. Stockholders' Liability \$200,000.
Solely accounts of individuals, firms, corporations and banks, upon favorable terms. No
interest allowed on open accounts subject to check. In our Savings Department we furnish loans
receive amounts from \$1.00 up to \$5,000, on which interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent per an-
num. For out of town customers we issue certificates of deposit, bearing interest at 4 per cent
Withdrawals can be made only on presentation of the book or certificate.

A Pointer!

**The Brown &
King Supply Co.**

ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR

Beltting,
Hose Packing,
Pipe Covering,
Shaft Hangers,
Couplings,
Pipe Fittings,
Brass Goods,
Steam Pumps,
Engines,
Boilers, Etc.

PUSH & HUSTLE CO.

**JAPANESE
PILE
CURE**

Will cure all kinds of Piles, whether with this terrible disease? We give written
guarantee with 6 \$1.00 boxes, in refund the money if not cured. Mailed to any ad-
dress on receipt of price. The Japanese Pile Cure Company, St. Paul, Minn.
MARRACK, LUCAS & CO., Gen. Postoffice and Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

**SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE
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